



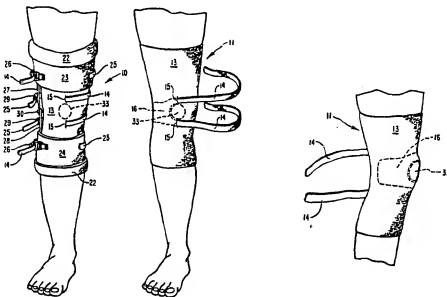
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61F 5/01, 13/06		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 92/03110 (43) International Publication Date: 5 March 1992 (05.03.92)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/05925 (22) International Filing Date: 16 August 1991 (16.08.91) (30) Priority data: 568,750 17 August 1990 (17.08.90) US (71) Applicant: MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [US/US]; 3M Center, Post Office Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). (72) Inventors: FRANCE, E., Paul ; PAULOS, Lonnie, E. ; 359 8th Ave., #206, Salt Lake City, UT 84103 (US). EL-LINGSON, Richard, Lee ; 12995 South 1480 East, Draper, UT 84020 (US).			(74) Agent: BROADBENT, Berne, S.; 1200 Beneficial Life Tower, 36 South State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84111 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published With international search report.

(54) Title: PATELLA-FEMORAL BRACE

(57) Abstract

The present invention is directed to a patella-femoral brace (10) which includes an elastic sleeve (11) which is sized so as to be securely positionable about a user's leg and which has a bracing plate (16) located therein which becomes positioned adjacent the lateral side of the patella (33) when the elastic sleeve is correctly positioned about the patient's knee. The brace plate (16) may include a protection pad (18) which extends to cover the lateral side of the knee to protect it from impact or contact with other elements of the knee brace. The brace plate (16) is connected to a set of strap members (14), each located above and below the patella (33), and each being capable of wrapping around the medial side of the leg, across the back of the leg, and attaching to a rigid support brace (12). The support brace includes upper and lower cuffs (23, 24), each having a single hinge arm (27, 28) which connect together at a hinge (30). The hinge includes a locking mechanism (31, 32) to prevent hyperextension of the knee. The support brace is fixed in its position on the leg, and the straps are fixed to the cuffs (23, 24) of the support brace (12), such that the brace plate (16) remains in fixed position relative to the knee to cause a medial pressure to be applied to the patella (33) during flexion and extension thereof for preventing mispositioning (subluxation) of the patella.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LJ	Liechtenstein	SU*	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE*	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark				

+ Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

PATELLA-FEMORAL BRACE

DESCRIPTION

5

Technical Field

This invention relates generally to a knee support device. More particularly, this invention relates to a device which supports and stabilizes the knee, including the patella, to resist abnormal lateral subluxation of the patella during motion of the knee joint.

Background Art

Anterior knee pain (*i.e.*, pain in the forward part of the knee), is one of the most common complaints that cause patients to consult a knee specialist. A frequent cause of such pain is malalignment of the patellofemoral joint which is often associated with instability of the patella (knee cap).

Patellar instability usually occurs laterally (*i.e.*, in a direction away from the other leg), and is referred to as "patellar subluxation," "patellar dislocation," or "patellar hypermobility." In a patient with this knee disorder, the muscles and ligaments which hold the patella in its proper position in the knee are malaligned, very loose or lax. This condition is caused either by developmental abnormalities (generally in younger children), or by injuries to the muscles and/or ligaments attached to the patella. Because of the very loose placement of the patella in this condition, the patella may become misoriented relative to its normal position during flexion/extension rotation of the knee joint (*i.e.*, during normal "bending" of the leg at the knee joint). Such misorientation usually occurs when the joint is extended under stress, such as during strenuous physical activity in which the knee is carrying an increased load while it is rotating.

Not only can patellar subluxation cause severe pain, the knee is also more prone to give way (buckle) under the strain of a load placed thereon when the patella is not properly oriented. Moreover, continued or frequent abnormal displacements of the patella can cause severe degeneration of the patella and the surrounding knee structure.

The conservative treatment of patellar instability often includes muscle rehabilitation, medication, and/or activity modification. In addition, those skilled in the art have developed numerous types of knee braces to assist in the treatment of patellar instability. Such braces range from very simple to quite complex and have been successful in the treatment of patellar instability to varying degrees.

A simple knee sleeve is often used to provide static patellar support. The sleeve is generally made of an elastic material and has an opening through which the knee cap protrudes. When thus positioned, the sleeve exerts a static force on the knee to assist in maintaining the patella in proper alignment.

Another prior art bracing device comprises an infrapatellar strap. The strap is wrapped around the knee so as to support the patella during motion of the knee joint.

Still another prior art device comprises a bracing pad held in a lateral position with respect to the patella by means of an elastic sleeve and a plurality of elastic straps. This device is intended to apply a medially displacing force to the patella (*i.e.*, a force in a direction toward the other leg), and maintain constant pressure during flexion, extension, and rotation of the knee.

Despite the limited success of some prior art devices in treating patellar instability, the exact function of many of the devices is unclear. For example, some prior art devices may help alleviate pain for a variety of

- 3 -

reasons. The warmth the device provides to the knee may be therapeutic. Similarly, sensory feedback may be altered, thereby reducing the patient's awareness of discomfort. Likewise, a possible alteration in circulation is another potential effect of many devices. These nonspecific mechanisms might help explain the potential effectiveness of some prior art patellar bracing devices.

Many existing brace devices are also subject to shifting on the user's knee during movement of the knee joint. Of course, such shifting may cause the brace to become misaligned, thereby significantly reducing the functional effectiveness of the brace.

In addition, the physiology of the knee is such that the patella slips deeply into the cavity provided for it when the knee joint is in hyperextension. In such cases, the structure of existing brace devices is such that the patella may slip below the bracing member and rotate thereunder. The bracing device is thereby rendered largely ineffective.

Further, the mechanical function of existing devices seems limited to applying a medial force to the lateral aspect of the patella in patients with patellar tracking problems. While this function is believed to be based upon sound biomechanical principles, it treats only one cause of patellar instability. There is no known evidence that this function is applicable in treating any other causes. Consequently, there remains a need for a bracing device which more completely enhances and facilitates patellar stability.

Disclosure of Invention

In accordance with the invention as embodied and broadly described herein, a knee brace is disclosed in one embodiment of the present invention as including an elongate annular elastic sleeve member which is sized so as to entirely surround the user's knee and to be held in place by elastic forces. The elastic sleeve member may

have formed therein a pocket or other such opening into which a brace plate may be inserted. The brace plate is formed of silicone or other similar semi-rigid, semi-flexible material, and includes a contacting surface which is shaped to conform to the lateral surface of the patella. Attachment straps are fixed directly or otherwise operably coupled to the brace plate and may extend from the elastic sleeve at points directly above and below the patella. The straps are of a sufficient length to pass around the medial side of the knee, and across the back thereof to a point at the lateral side of the knee. The attachment straps attach at the lateral side of the knee to the upper and lower cuff members of a support brace, each cuff member including a hinging arm which extends along the lateral side of the user's knee when the cuffs are correctly positioned on the user's thigh and lower leg. The attachment straps from the support brace pass behind the user's leg and attach directly to the hinge arms thereof to secure it to the user's leg. The attachment of the brace plate straps to the cuffs of the support brace fix the brace plate in its proper position relative to the support brace and function to stabilize and apply a mechanical force to the lateral side of the patella. The support brace also includes a hinge attaching the upper and lower hinge arms together, the hinge including a locking mechanism which prevents rotation of the hinge beyond a predetermined position in order to resist hyperextension of the knee. Thus, when the knee joint is rotated, the patella is prevented from moving in a lateral direction relative to the remaining structure of the knee, thus prohibiting misplacement or subluxation thereof. If desired, the ends of the elastic sleeve may be folded over the ends of the cuffs of the supporting brace in order to aid the entire device to function as a integral unit.

Brief Description of Drawings

The foregoing and other objects and features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are, therefore, not to be considered limiting of its scope, the invention will be described with additional specificity and detail through use of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of one presently preferred embodiment of a patella-femoral bracing device made in accordance with the principles of the present invention, showing the device correctly positioned and secured about a user's knee (with the patella shown in large dashed lines);

Figure 2(a) is a front view of one presently preferred embodiment of an elastic sleeve made in accordance with the principles of the present invention, having included therein the bracing plate shown in small dashed lines (with the patella shown in large dashed lines);

Figure 2(b) is a side view of an elastic sleeve made in accordance with the principles of the present invention (also showing the brace plate in small dashed lines and the patella in large dashed lines);

Figure 3 is a perspective view of one presently preferred embodiment of a brace plate made in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a partial perspective view of the interior surface of an elastic sleeve formed in accordance with the principles of the present invention, showing the pocket and openings used to secure the bracing plate thereto;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of one presently preferred embodiment of a supporting brace formed in accordance with the principles of the present invention, which is to be located and secured about the user's leg

over the elastic sleeve, and to which the straps of the brace plate are to be attached;

Figure 6 is a rear view of the embodiment of the brace device illustrated in Figure 1;

5 Figure 7(a) is a partial perspective view of a hinge usable in the support brace and showing the hyperextension lock unengaged;

10 Figure 7(b) is a partial perspective view of the hinge of Figure 7(a) with the hyperextension lock in its engaged position;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of an alternate presently preferred embodiment of a patella-femoral bracing device made in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

15 Figure 9 is a perspective view of the supporting brace of the embodiment of Figure 8; and

Figure 10 is a rear view, partially in section, of a portion of the upper cuff of the supporting brace of the embodiment of Figures 8 and 9 illustrating the alignment of the connecting straps.

20

Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

Patellar stability results from dynamic (muscular), geometric (bone), and static (ligament) components acting in concert. A deficiency in any or all of these components may result in patellar instability. Consequently, effective patellar bracing should enhance and facilitate all of these components as much as possible.

25

Dynamic (muscular) stability is best obtained through proper neuromuscular training; however, muscular effects can be enhanced through bracing by controlling femoral-tibial flexion angles. By blocking hyperextension, the muscles are afforded a greater mechanical advantage in order to control internal tibial rotation and thus reduce rotational forces at the knee. Muscle function and patellofemoral joint reaction are also enhanced by blocking hyperextension.

30

35

of the invention, as claimed, but it is merely representative of the presently preferred embodiments of the invention.

5 The presently preferred embodiments of the invention will be best understood by reference to the drawings, wherein like parts are designated by like numerals throughout.

10 As shown best in Figures 2(a) and 2(b), device 10 includes an elastic sleeve 11 over which is mounted a supporting brace 12 (see Figure 5). Sleeve 11 has incorporated therein a brace plate 16 which is fixed relative to the elastic sleeve 11. Brace plate 16 includes or is otherwise operably coupled to a pair of straps 14 which extend from the sleeve 11 and pass around the medial
15 side and back of the user's leg to connect to the supporting brace 12.

As shown in Figure 2(a), the elastic sleeve 11 is sized so as to fit snugly about the user's leg, the sleeve being sized so that the leg will cause it to stretch somewhat so that the elastic in the sleeve 11 will hold it
20 in its proper position thereover.

The sleeve is preferably of a length sufficient to extend well up the user's thigh and well down the top portion of the user's lower leg and is preferably formed of
25 an elasticized material which is stretchable in all directions (as opposed to many types of elasticized material which stretch in only a single direction). One example of such material is known as VITALO, which is a registered trademark of Sport-Medizin of Italy.

30 As best seen in Figures 2(a) and 4, the elastic sleeve 11 includes a pair of slit shaped openings 15 through which straps 14 of the brace plate 16 can pass. The straps 14 are of a sufficient length to pass approximately 3/4 of the distance around the user's leg so as to be attachable to
35 the supporting brace 12 in a manner explained below.

As shown in Figure 3, brace plate 16 includes a pair of arms 17 which are located in generally parallel spaced

- 9 -

apart relationship to form a generally concave patella contacting surface 19 therebetween. The brace plate 16 may optionally also include an extension 18 which extends away from the arms 17 in a generally curvilinear fashion so as to conform to the curvature of the knee joint. The extension 18 functions to protect the lateral side of the knee from injury or from incidental contact with the support brace 12. Extension 18 also functions to aid in anchoring and securing brace plate 16 in its correct position about the user's knee.

As is best shown in Figures 2(a) and 2(b), the brace plate 16 (shown in dashed lines) is positioned about the lateral side of the user's knee so that the concave contacting surface 19 thereof is located adjacent and somewhat conforms to the lateral side of the user's patella 33, with the extension 18 thereof extending around the lateral side of the user's knee joint. Significantly, brace plate 16 is designed and used to apply force to the lateral and slightly inferior surfaces of the patella 33 in order to assist in maintaining proper patellar position, as will be explained further below. Thus, for example, brace plate 16 may be positioned on a user so as to apply a lateral force to the patella in an upward direction at an angle of approximately 30 degrees from the horizontal.

The brace plate 16 of the present invention is intended to be formed of a semi-rigid, semi-flexible material. That is, the plate 16 is intended to be sufficiently rigid to hold its form so as to be easily positioned in its correct location about the user's knee, and semi-flexible to allow it to conform to the knee's anatomy. The preferred materials used in the formation of bracing plate 16 are silicone and/or polyethylene. For example, bracing plate 16 may comprise a polyethylene plate covered with a soft silicone material. However, any material having similar semi-rigid, semi-flexible characteristics may be used. Materials used preferably

have a Shore Durometer hardness of 15 or less as measured by ASTM Test D-2240-86.

As shown in Figure 4, the interior surface 22 of the flexible sleeve 11 can include a pocket 20 having opening 21 therein into which the brace plate 16 may be inserted. The pocket 20 functions to hold the brace plate 16 in its correct orientation relative to the sleeve 11. The pocket 20 is most useful when the user is mounting the sleeve 11 on the leg, since it holds the brace plate 16 in its proper orientation while the sleeve 11 is being manipulated into position about the knee. Although pocket 20 is shown in the preferred embodiment as the means of holding the brace plate 16, it is anticipated that the brace plate 16 may be held in sleeve 11 in any other well known manner such as by means of adhesive, by being sewn in place, or with mechanical fasteners.

Slits 15 in sleeve 11 are centered directly above and below the patella 33 when the sleeve 11 is correctly positioned on the user's leg. The straps 14 pass through slits 15 until plate arms 17 are located approximately adjacent to the slits 15. In this position, the concave contacting surface 19 of the brace plate 16 contacts and completely surrounds a lateral side of the user's patella 33.

Once the user has positioned the sleeve 11 on the leg in the manner as shown in Figures 2(a) and 2(b), the supporting brace 12 is then positioned over the exterior surface 13 thereof in the manner shown in Figure 1. The supporting brace 12 functions to provide a rigid support to which the straps 14 of the brace plate 16 can be attached as will be explained below.

As shown in Figure 5, the supporting brace 12 includes an upper cuff 23 and a lower cuff 24 which are formed from a generally U-shaped rigid or semi-rigid material. Each cuff 23 and 24 may include padding on the interior surfaces thereof for comfort to the patient in accordance with well known cuff designs.

- 11 -

The use of such rigid or semi-rigid cuffs 23 and 24 significantly enhances the hyperextension stop capabilities of device 10, which will be discussed further below. Without such cuffs, any hyperextension stop capabilities
5 would rely upon a soft tissue connection with the user's leg, rendering the hyperextension stop largely ineffectual.

It is also an important feature of the present invention that the upper and lower cuffs 23 and 24, respectively, be of a size so that they extend around a
10 substantial portion of the user's leg. Preferably, the cuffs 23 and 24 will extend around at least 50% of the circumference of the portion of the user's leg to which they are attached. A supporting brace 12 having cuffs of this dimension can be more securely attached to the user's
15 leg than those with smaller cuffs. Further, the larger cuffs 23 and 24 are less likely to be rotated relative to the user's leg as a result of an impact or other force incident thereon during use.

Each of upper and lower cuffs 23 and 24, respectively,
20 includes a strap 25 for securing the supporting brace 12 to the user's leg and a buckle 26 for securing the patella brace straps 14 to the supporting brace 12. Straps 14 are thus attachable to the buckles 26 of the supporting brace 12, and are adjustable to adjust the medial pressure
25 applied to the user's patella 33 by the brace plate 16. Although straps 14 and buckles 26 are shown in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is anticipated that any strap and attachment arrangement allowing for direct attachment of the brace plate 16 to the
30 supporting brace 12, is contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention. For example, buckles 26 may be replaced with snap fasteners, VELCRO fasteners or the like. Further, if desired, straps 14 may be formed either of a non-elastic or an elastic material, depending on the
35 particular bracing characteristics desired.

Each lateral side of the upper and lower cuffs 23 and 24 include an extension arm 27 and 28, respectively, which

- 12 -

attach together at hinge 30. When the supporting brace 12 is correctly positioned on the user's leg, arms 27 and 28 are located on the lateral side of the user's leg such that the rotation axis of hinge 30 is located generally coaxially with the flexion/extension rotational axis of the user's knee joint, so as to be capable of tracking the hinging motion thereof. Each arm 27 and 28 has a buckle 29 included thereon which is used to secure straps 25 of the support brace plate 12.

As best shown in Figures 7(a) and 7(b), the hinge 30 of the support brace 12 includes a locking surface 31 on arm 27 and a locking hub 32 on arm 28. Where the hinge is in a flex position (Figure 7a) the locking surface 31 and the locking hub 32 cannot interengage. However, as the user's knee approaches full extension (Figure 7b), the locking hub 32 abuts with the locking surface 31 to prevent any further extension (hyperextension) thereof. This preferably occurs when the user's knee is extended at about 15 to 20 degrees.

Since the device 10 of the present invention must conform to the size of the leg of the user to which it is to be applied, it is anticipated that the various structural elements thereof be formed in a series of different sizes to accommodate different users.

An alternate embodiment 110 of the bracing device of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 8-10. As shown, cuffs 123 and 124 are formed so as to spiral around the user's leg when positioned as described above. Connecting straps 125 likewise spiral around the user's leg and attach to buckles 129, as shown best in Figure 9. Straps 114 are operably coupled to the bracing place (not shown) through sleeve 111, such as, for example, by means of sewing; and straps 114 attach to cuffs 123 and 124 by means of buckles 126. As shown best in Figure 10, buckles 126 are preferably positioned so as to be approximately in line with the point of origin of straps 125.

- 13 -

As indicated above, brace plate 16 may not include a protective extension 18 (see Figure 3). In such case, as depicted in Figures 8 and 9, hinge arms 127 and 128 may advantageously be coated with a suitable resilient material, such as, for example, a resilient plastic cushioning material. This resilient coating will thus protect the lateral side of a user's knee from injury or from incidental contact with the support brace.

In use, referring again to Figures 1 through 7(b), the upper cuff 23 is placed against surface 13 of the portion of the sleeve 11 at the front of the user's upper leg, and the strap 25 thereof is passed behind the leg and attached into buckle 29. The strap 25 is then tightened to secure the cuff 23 firmly against the thigh. Similarly, cuff 24 is placed against surface 13 of sleeve 11 so as to surround the upper shin area of the front of the user's lower leg, and the strap 25 located thereon is passed behind the user's leg and attached to buckle 29. The strap 25 is tightened to firmly secure cuff 24 to the user's upper shin area.

As shown in Figures 1 and 6, bracing plate 16 is integrated through straps 14 with the support brace 12. This positive connection through straps 14 with bracing plate 16 allows dynamic force application to the patella 33. As shown, straps 14 wrap around the medial and posterior aspects of the user's knee, and connect to the upper and lower cuffs 23 and 24 of support brace 12 such that the thigh side strap connection is superior to its origin on the bracing plate 16 and the calf side strap connection is inferior to its origin on the bracing plate 16 (see Figure 6).

Once the supporting brace 12 is secured over the elastic sleeve 11 to the user's leg, and the straps 14 are secured to buckles 26 thereof, the device 10 of the present invention appears substantially as shown in Figures 1 and 6. If desired, the upper and lower ends of the elastic sleeve 11 may be pulled away from the user's leg and folded

over the upper and lower portions of the upper and lower cuffs 23 and 24, as depicted in Figures 1 and 6. In this manner, the elasticity of the sleeve 11 tends to aid in securing the support brace 12 in its correct position relative to sleeve 11. Such integration of sleeve 11 with support brace 12 also tends to hold the device 10 together to aid in its functioning as an integral unit and in maintaining proper brace position throughout the knee's range of motion.

It is evident from the above disclosure that when the device 10 of the present invention is attached correctly to a user's leg, the user's patella 23 will be at least partially surrounded on its lateral side by the brace plate 16. Since the brace plate 16 is fixed in its lateral position by straps 14 which are directly attached to supporting brace 12 at buckles 26 (the support brace 12 itself being securely fixed in position relative to the user's leg by means of straps 25 and buckles 29, and also the folded ends of sleeve 11), the user's patella 33 is prevented from moving laterally with respect to the remaining structure of the knee. The brace plate 16 can be secured by straps 14 to continuously provide a pressure in the medial direction against the side of the patella to prevent subluxation in the lateral direction. Since subluxation only occurs in the lateral direction, bracing such as described in the present invention is sufficient for its prevention.

Since straps 14 directly fix the location of the brace plate 16 relative to the arms 27 and 28 of the support brace 12, flexion/extension rotational motion of the knee has no detrimental effect on the functioning of the device 10. Regardless of the amount of flexion of the knee joint, the brace plate 16 remains correctly positioned against the lateral side of the patella 33 to hold it in its proper orientation relative to the remaining structure of the knee. Any tendency of the patella 33 to move in a lateral direction is resisted by the brace plate 16.

- 15 -

Significantly, as the user's knee approaches full extension, two mechanisms create a dynamic force application which helps to maintain and stabilize the patella in its correct position, thus reducing lateral subluxation and hypermobility. First, as the arms 27 and 28 of support brace 12 move towards the full extension position, the distance between the attachment points of the ends of each strap 14 increases because of their respective superior and inferior attachment to cuffs 23 and 24. This effectively shortens the length of straps 14, thereby applying a dynamic lateral force to the patella through bracing plate 16.

Similarly, as the user's knee comes toward full extension, the user's thigh and calf apply pressure to the cuffs 23 and 24, and the brace device 10 becomes locked into extension due to the engagement of locking surface 31 with locking hub 32. As the brace device 10 is forced into this locked position and the user's knee tries to move into further extension, the knee begins to back out of the device 10 posteriorly. As it does so, straps 25 secure the cuffs to the user's leg, and the user's leg exerts a force on straps 14. This tightens the straps 14 and applies a dynamic mechanical force through bracing plate 16 to the lateral inferior aspect of the patella 33.

Since hyperextension of the user's knee is resisted, the user's patella 33 has no opportunity to slip below the brace plate 16. Continuous contact with and lateral pressure from brace plate 16 is therefore assured.

Referring again to Figures 2(a) and 2(b) and Figure 3, the extension 18 of the brace plate 16, when properly positioned on the knee, is located between the lateral side of the user's knee and the arms 27 and 28 of the supporting brace 12. The lateral side of the knee is therefore doubly protected from injury due to impact or other forces directed at its lateral side. This double protection is a result of arms 27 and 28 being capable of absorbing lateral forces along with the extension 18 of the bracing plate 16.

Arms 27 and 28 also inhibit medial-lateral rotation of the knee, thereby enhancing the knee's geometric (bone) restraints.

5 It is an important feature of the device 10 of the present invention to have the medial side of the user's leg be free of any hinge member or hinge arms associated therewith. This is often important in the treatment of a patient subject to patellar subluxation in that, generally, a patient with this disorder experiences the problem in
10 both knees at the same time. In such cases, the patient must wear a device 10 on each leg (each device 10 being a mirror image of the opposite device). Using the design of the present invention, a user may easily and comfortably use a brace 10 on each leg simultaneously, without the
15 complication of having a portion of one device 10 interfering with its counterpart on the opposite knee.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are
20 to be considered in all respects only as illustrative, and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims, rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be
25 embraced within their scope.

What is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

- 17 -

CLAIMS

1. A bracing device for resisting subluxation of the patella of a user's knee, comprising:

5 bracing means for location adjacent the lateral side of the patella;

 positioning means functionally cooperating with said bracing means for securing said bracing means in its proper position relative to the patella;

10 rigid support means securable to the user's leg so as to inhibit medial-lateral rotation of the user's knee; and

 means for operably connecting said bracing means to said rigid support means so as to impart a dynamic medial force to the patella as the user's leg approaches full extension, whereby said bracing means is fixed in its lateral orientation relative to said rigid support means by said connecting means and the patella of the user's knee is prevented from subluxation due to medial forces applied thereto as a result of the relative lateral fixation of said bracing means with respect to said rigid support means.

15

20

2. A bracing device according to claim 1 wherein said means for operably connecting said bracing means to said rigid support means includes at least one non-elastic strap.

25

3. A bracing device according to claim 2 wherein said connecting means includes two straps, one end of each of said straps being attached to said bracing means such that when said bracing means is correctly positioned adjacent the lateral side of the patella, one strap passes above the patella around the medial side and the back of the user's knee and attaches to said rigid support means at a location adjacent the lateral side of the user's thigh, and the other strap passes below the patella around the

30

35

medial side and the back of the user's knee and attaches to the rigid support means at a location adjacent the lateral side of the user's calf.

5 4. A bracing device according to claim 1 wherein said bracing means has a contacting surface which is concave in shape and located directly adjacent the lateral side of the patella when in use, whereby force of said connecting means on said bracing means causes said
10 contacting surface to apply a pressure against the lateral side of the patella in the medial direction.

 5. A bracing device according to claim 1 wherein said rigid support means includes an upper cuff and a lower
15 cuff, said upper and lower cuffs each having a hinge arm extending therefrom, said hinge arms being attached together by a hinge.

 6. A bracing device according to claim 5 wherein
20 said connecting means operably connects said bracing means to said cuffs of said rigid support means.

 7. A bracing device according to claim 5 wherein
25 said rigid support means further includes means cooperating with said hinge for preventing hyperextension of a user's knee to which said bracing device is properly attached.

- 19 -

8. A bracing device according to claim 1 wherein said positioning means comprises a generally cylindrical elastic sleeve having a pocket on an interior surface thereof, and said bracing means includes a bracing plate having a pair of spaced apart substantially parallel arm portions which form a generally concave contacting surface therebetween, said bracing plate being locatable in the pocket on the interior surface of said sleeve and said sleeve having a pair of openings therethrough which allow a portion of said connecting means to pass therethrough from an exterior surface thereof to attach to said arms of said bracing plate.

1/6

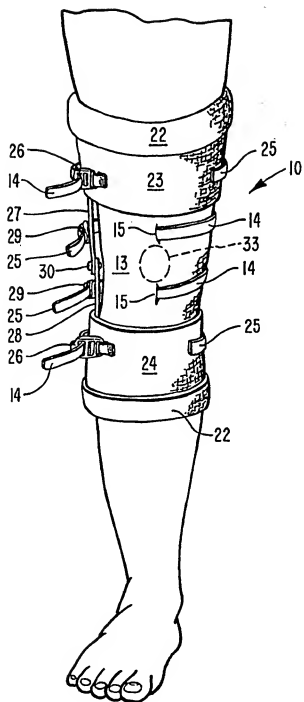


FIG. 1

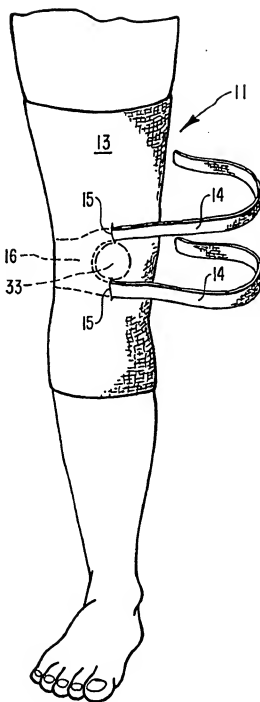


FIG. 2a

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

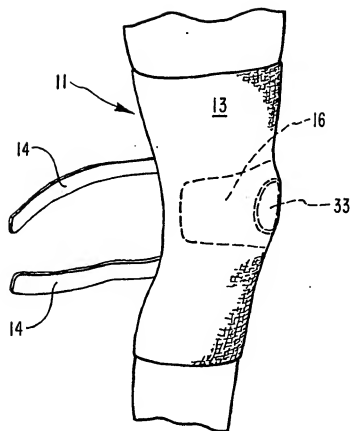


FIG. 2b

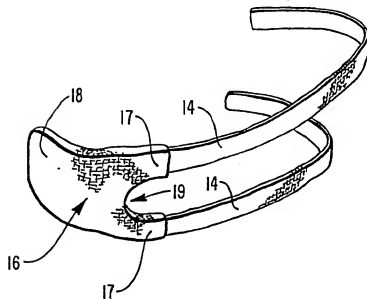


FIG. 3

3/6

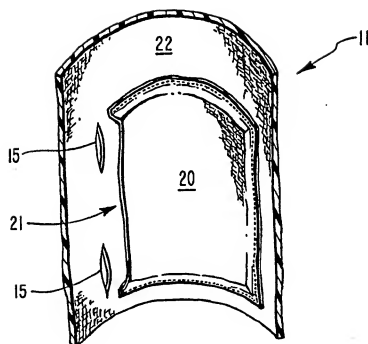


FIG. 4

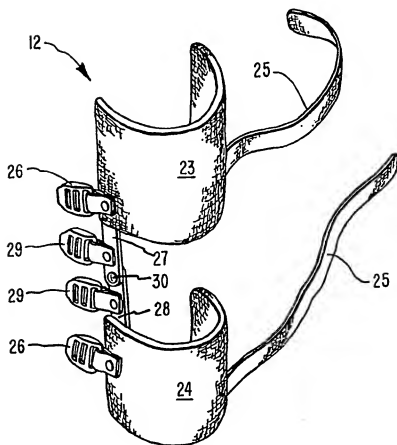


FIG. 5

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

4/6

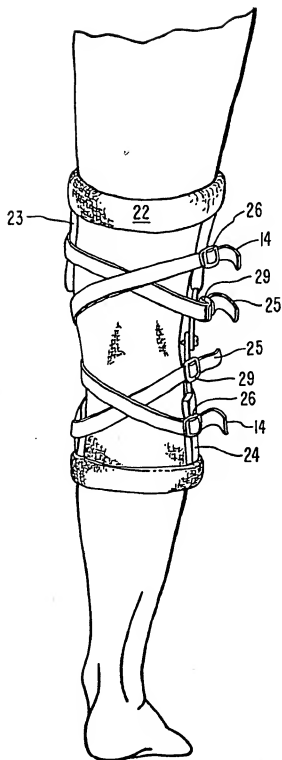


FIG. 6

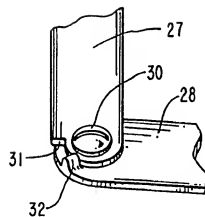


FIG. 7a

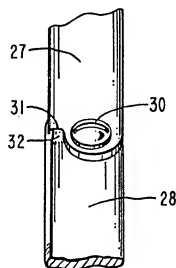


FIG. 7b

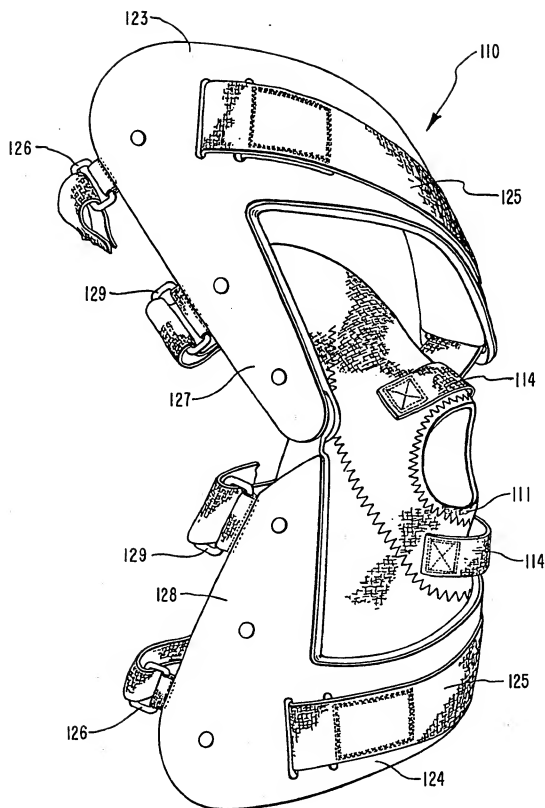


FIG. 8

ORTHOTIC BRACE

6/6

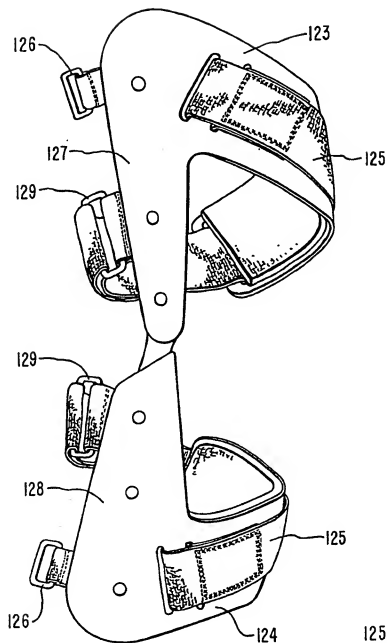


FIG. 9

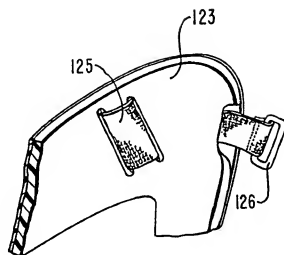


FIG. 10

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 A61F5/01; A61F13/06		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	A61F	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category [*]	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	GB,A,2 136 294 (NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC) 19 September 1984 see page 1, line 12 - page 2, line 13; figures 1-5 ---	1,2,4
X	DE,C,846 895 (KARL ROEMER) 18 August 1952 see the whole document ---	1,4-7
A	DE,A,2 724 586 (C. NICOLAI K.G.) 14 December 1978 see page 11, line 2 - page 12, line 30; figure 3 ---	1,3-5
A	EP,A,0 010 389 (P.M. PALUMBO) 30 April 1980 see abstract; figures ---	3,4,8
A	US,A,4 425 912 (O.E. HARPER) 17 January 1984 see column 2, line 27 - line 47; figures ---	8
-/-		
<p>[*] Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
26 NOVEMBER 1991	04.12.91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	C WOLF <i>Cole H. Welf</i>	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A,P	DE,U,9 017 540 (FERD, HAUBER GMBH) 21 March 1991 see page 3, line 9 - page 4, line 3; figures	8

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9105925
SA 50687

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 26/11/91

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB-A-2136294	19-09-84	None	
DE-C-846895		None	
DE-A-2724586	14-12-78	None	
EP-A-0010389	30-04-80	US-A- 4296744	27-10-81
US-A-4425912	17-01-84	None	
DE-U-9017540	21-03-91	None	